Business Notices.

THE GALLANT DIVER.

"Tell me, O dim-eyed Diver,"
From the depths of the online sea.
From the pearl-strewn caves of the occan,
"What gift hast thou brought to me!"

And the diver made answer, "O Maiden, There are pearls for down in the sea. But the pearls thy red mouth discloses Are brighter and fairer to me."

And then quoth that dark eyed maiden—
"Those pearls that rival the scale
Great SOZODONT, O gallant Diver.
Their beauty preserveth for me."

ASK FOR SOZODONT of you want a dentifrice—as you probably do—which will pro-tect your teeth from decay and render them white. SOZODONT is in vogue with the professions which of all others are called upon to display their teeth the most—to wit, the musical and dramatic. It is especially attractive with the fair sex, a portion of the community who make a point of looking attractive. The breath is reindered delightfully fragrant by SOZODONT, which is certainly a desideratum to persons of fine

A .- BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowlto be by FAR the BEST and FIREST Stomach whether taken PURK or with wines or liquors. The fashionable ladies' corrective tonic is

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1889.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Shah of Persia reached Antwerp. - The Czarewitch started for Stuttgart; it is believed that the Czar will soon visit Berlin. Emperor William is planning a trip to Norway. - The niece of Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, has cloped. - The American engineers visited the Paris Exhibition, and were entertained at a gala breakfast in the Eiffel Tower. === Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of Victoria, has been appointed Governor of Cape Colony.

Domestic .- An intimate friend of Martin Burke was arrested in Joliet as connected with the Cronin murder; it was learned that Chief McRae, of Winnipeg, was convinced, apparently from Burke's confession, that the prisoner was guilty of the assassination. == General Butler renewed his controversy with Admiral Porter. mother and seven children were drowned by a freshet in Arkansas. - Damage was done by gales and lightning in the States of the Ohio Valley. === The young Chippewa murderer of Mille Lacs has been arrested. ___ The President appointed John L. Stevens, of Maine, to be Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands; C orge Money, of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident to Paraguay and Uruguay: John Martin Crawford, of Ohio, to be Consul-General at St. Petersburg.

defender, both rivels breaking the best previous record over the course. ==== Winners at Sheepshend Bay: Drizzle, Blue Rock, Inverwick, Inspector B., Torso and St. Luke. === Baltimore defeated Brooklyn at baseball by a score of 9 to 5. === The annual athletic games of the Y. M. C. A. were held. - The New-York Canoe Club held its spring regatta off Staten Island. - Stocks dull and firm.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Clear or tair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees: lowest, 70; average, 74 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Another council barren of results has been held at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., in relation to the pending Indian question. Red Cloud is reported as still being in an unamiable state of mind, and as using his influence to prevent the bill providing for a settlement from being accepted by his followers. Nevertheless, there is reason for believing that the majority of the Indians are getting ready to do what is asked of them by their white brethren.

The varied budget of foreign correspondence to be found on other pages offers glimpses of the wonders of the Paris Exhibition, of the Sultan in his devotions before the relics of the Prophet in the old Seraglio Palace, of the first State function witnessed by the new American Minister at Vienna, and of life in a modern hotel on the edge of the Sahara, where electric bells, sanitary plumbing, table d' hote dinners and all the luxuries of civilization contrast strangely with the wretchedness and squalor of the Arab and Bedouin quarters. Modern journalism furnishes a magical Lastern carpet by which journeys may be taken by indolent readers to the ends of the earth-from Paris to Stamboul, and from Vienna to Biskra.

The site selected for the new home of the Giants is seven minutes further north by ele-vated railway than the Polo Grounds, but is ble and spacious, and in every respect atisfactory to the followers of the The St. George field was a poor makethift for the old grounds, and the diminished lance at the games has warned the stockcolders that a change must be effected at once, we also the season would be an unprofitable one. The new field is on Manhattan Island, so that ts will have the consciousness of fightog on their own ground inspired by the sympathy of a great town that glories in their

The army posts and Indian reservations in stans and the great cattle-range of the Northwest furnish our staff correspondent with ics in his progress through the new tates to the Pacific. His reflections at Fore Custer within a few miles of the scene of the re, thirteen years ago, are naturally inged with cyficism when he contrasts the

able Indians, such as the Poncas and Crows. quiry, it is at least to be hoped that they are Western opinion on the Indian question is intolerant of that phase of Eastern sentimentality which is paraded by humane associations lacking practical experience of the conditions of life in the Territories and new States. Those who are brought daily into close relations with the tribes do not consider the Indian question a difficult one, and are convinced that they could settle it within a few years if the philanthropists and Rights' Associations could be muzzled, and the traders, who are enriched by the present policy, were deprived of their occupation.

THE DUTY OF THE MORAL FORCES. It is not a step backward that has been taken in the last week. The cause of temperance has no truer, wiser nor better friends than some of those who took a leading part in the defeat of Prohibition in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. They acted deliberately, conscientiously, prayerfully, and with a larger survey of facts and a more accurate judgment of practical results than those appear to have possessed who counted upon success but were beaten by nearly 200,000 votes in Pennsylvania and nearly three to one in Rhode Island. Nor have good citizens any right in their efforts for reform to be entirely blind or indifferent to impossibilities. It is no part of their duty to waste the

reforming force of the world in attempting ab-

suidities. Power for good is a sacred trust, for which eaders or voters have to give account. There is not any too much of it in the world at any time, or even in this favored country. If every atom of that power is used in exactly the right direction and manner, and at the right time, still there would never be found too much of it. The man who has only seed enough for his fertile land, and scatters half of it in swamps or on rocks, wastes his property, but he also robs others of bread. He who has no more than enough of the needed remedy to protect a threatened city against pestilence, and throws half of it away out of spite, because the city will not make him sole or chief surgeon, is personally guilty if disease sweeps away precious lives So of moral forces upon which the country must depend for uplifting, true progress and removal of evils which curse mankind; he who wastes his force is guilty.

The force which carried constitutional Prohibition in Rhode Island would have sufficed to pass and faithfully enforce any license law or other measure of restraint. It was thrown away in an attempt to accomplish an impossibility in that State of crowded cities and towns. Not only have three years been thrown away, but also the moral and political force of men who will never command the same confidence again. Union of all sincere friends of temperance in Pennsylvania would have passed and thoroughly enforced any license and localoption law whatever, even if the present High-License law, which produces excellent results, is not all that it should be. But the time, money, mental effort, and the moral influence and leadership of a great body of citizens were thrown away, a sacred trust tossed to the winds and never to be regained, because some chose to believe it their duty to attempt impossibilities, and others did not take the trouble to learn that Prohibition was at that time an impossi-

bility. Now here is occasion for sober reflection. Are the friends of temperance to fritter away whatever influence they have in future by persisting in divisions which destroy their influence, and in impossible attempts which make practical citizens look upon them with amazement? There is no use in trying to hide the fact that the cause of temperance generally is fast becoming identified in the minds of common-sense voters with the leader-hip of halfcrazy impracticables, who will not see that they are damaging the very thing they profess to love. Can there not be a rescue of the cause City and Suburban.-The 7th Regiment went from public censure? Will not its sincere and to the State Camp at Peekskill. === The Katrina sensible friends unite their efforts hereafter for measures which can be carried, and when

THE STREETS.

The condition and future of New-York streets are fortunately becoming the subject of when he was still deriving his nourishment earnest and instructive discussion. It is a from the bottle. It may be that he incited satisfaction to note that the newspapers of this the draft riots of '63, although he was only city, the taxpayers, so far as their views have | born in that year, found public expression, and the individuals charged with the work are generally supporting the suggestion made by THE TRIBUNE early in the winter and since repeatedly renewed, that the gigantic work of reconstructing our street pavements should be undertaken cautiously, and only after a careful investigation of the methods employed and results obtained elsewhere. It is not, on the whole, a matter of regret that several obstacles have arisen in the way of an immediate prosecution of the work on a large scale.

The shameful condition of the streets is not a new thing, and, indeed, it is probably no worse on the average than it has been at almost any time during the last decade. The fact that it has provoked an unusually vigorous and practical condemnation is an encouraging sign that the people have at last begun to realize the loss and discomfort which bad pavements inflict. From the discussion now going on a clearer conception than we have ever had before of what the street surfaces of New-York really are and of what they ought to be is sure to be obtained. It is worth while to undergo our present miseries a little longer if in consequence a great volume of public opinion can be gathered on the side of smooth, solid and permanent pavements as opposed to the crazy patchwork of hillocks and gullies to which the metropolis has been condemned ever since it outgrew dirt roads. The absurdity of expending millions of dollars upon streets which, under the old law of license to corporations and individuals, and still more under the new law allowing the railroad companies to change their motive power, are liable at any moment to be ripped up seems to be comprehended by the authorities, and Commissioner Gilroy is apparently determined to reduce the possibility

of such a waste to a minimum. The Commissioner's reasoning as to the adaptability of different paving materials to various conditions of traffic is intelligent, if not conclusive. He proposes to lay heavy granite blocks in streets exposed to the hardest wear. lighter stone blocks in localities where the strain is somewhat less, and asphalt in the residence parts of the city. We do not consider it proved by any means that granite blocks are indispensable, even where the traffic s heaviest, but they doubtless can be so laid as to produce an incomparably better surface than they ever have produced hitherto in this city. It should be said, however, that alternate strips of block pavement and asphalt are likely to prove exceedingly trying to horses. Numerous suggestions respecting the different kinds of surface material-one of them an argument for brick-have been sent to THE TRIBUNE. Such communications as these, as well as the interesting discussion of the subject in the columns of our contemporaries, reinforce our ples for a thorough investigation of the results obtained in other great cities of the world from various methods of paving. If the authorities

bave received with the humiliations of peace- | have not yet decided to undertake such an infully convinced of the undoubted fact that no street pavement is worth laying which does not

> A NEW INDUSTRY. Young Mr. Woodruff, who is now the most distinguished boarder in the Chicago jail, has founded a new industry-that of confession. There have been numerous amateur attempts in this line heretofore, which have been crowned with more or less success. Gentlemen residing in San Francisco or New-Orleans, and temporarily down on their luck, have found it convenient to accuse themselves of a New-York murder, in order to get a free ride across the continent. In this way the pleasures of gratuitous transportation have been enjoyed for a season by a number of persons who reversed the ordinary rules of human conduct, and made themselves out to be very much worse than they really were. But Mr. Woodruff has been the first to elevate this pursuit, which up to this time has been carried on in a desultory and haphazard way, to the dignity of a profession. He has systematized it and developed

it into a science. In this work he has the hearty co-operation of the Chicago police. He is liberally supplied with newspapers, and can select from them with great ease the crimes he will confess, and the style as well as the material of his confessions. He is thus enabled to adorn his narratives with the very latest details which the enterprise of the reporters is able to furnish him, giving to his narratives an abundance of picturesque incident, and shedding upon them bright glow of contemporaneous interest. Meantime he lives upon the fat of the land. He is well fed, without having to work for what he gets to eat. He is provided with ample writing materials, and care is taken to see that the light and ventilation are such as assist him in his literary labors. There is every indication that he likes the business, and means to continue in it as long as possible. He is a man for heresy. Dr. Dods's election is a signal proof of decided capacity as a writer, and we should not be surprised at any time to see him start new magazine, entitled "Crimes I Have Committed," to be issued monthly, and all the contents, including the fiction, war articles and puzzle department, to be written entirely by himself. Not being permitted to engage in any other business, and his movements being at the present time somewhat circumscribed, Mr. Woodraff has plenty of time on his hands. He will receive orders for confessions at any time, and will furnish them at such length, and in manner as well as matter, as the purchaser may desire. Persons who have committed crimes which they would like to have Woodruff confess can address him at the Chicago

jail-" poste restante." Mr. Woodruff confesses not only with great fluency, but with a true journalistic desire to keep up with the latest news. The thought fulness of the police in furnishing him with the newspapers has thus made what might have been a laborious task simply a delightful recreation. Woodruff had nothing to confess about Alexander Sullivan until his name had become prominent in the press. He knew nothing about Coughlin until Coughlin's name appeared in print. His confessions included nothing about No. 117 Clark-st, until the facts had been published. When Desmond's name came out Woodruff found that he knew him. The same thing was true with regard to Melville and McDonald. When Woodruff was arrested he gave his age as twenty-six, and his looks are said to indicate that, by some oversight, he approached the truth. Some of his recent confessions show, however, that he fought in the Fenian raid of 1866, twenty-three years ago. Shortly after he had been weaned, therefore, he was giving points to Fenian spies. No doubt Mr. Woodruff would confess the Nathan murder, and the Regers murder, and complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, as well as the historic assault upon William Patterson. if he only had sufficient encouragement for his young at the time any of these crimes were committed would not stand in his way. Evidently Woodruff was a terrible fellow, even

Many of our criminal mysteries will be solved if the Chicago police will only continue to provide him with the newspapers.

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN RESERVOIRS.

The rapidity with which in this age of occupation and excitement even the deepest impressions are effaced is strikingly exemplified in the fact that though scores of bodies are still mouldering beneath the unexplored ruins of Johnstown, the great disaster has faded out of public attention. While the horror was still fresh there was an eager desire to learn if other dams were ready to give way before an extra pressure, and the demand for investigation and prompt precautions against similar catastrophes was universal. But already the search and the discussion have been practically abandoned.

These observations are suggested by an article in the current number of "Garden and reservoirs proposed by the Director of the Geological Survey as a means of irrigating the dry plains beneath them. There is little doubt that engineering skill is competent to carry out the plans of Major Powell, and that a great territory can be rendered fruitful through the accumulation and distribution of water which otherwise would be largely wasted; but there are serious objections which ought at least to be considered far more attentively than they yet have been before the Government goes further in the direction of committing itself to this project. As "Garden and Forest" suggests, there is something to be said in favor of the decrees and processes of Nature as opposed to the impatient purposes of man, but we are not desirous now to dispute the immediate utility of the plan for making the desert blossom. The question of safety is of the first importance. As THE TRIBUNE remarked directly after the Conemaugh disaster, and as "Garden and Forest" now urges, the chief element of danger in an elevated lake artificially formed lies in the difficulty of maintenance, not of original construction. Secret and obscure agents of destruction are constantly endeavoring to undermine the strongest fabric, and the obstacles to an adequate determination of their success or failure are practically insuperable. But aside from this constant menace, sudden and irresistible forces may be developed at any moment. Our contemporary points out that an earthquake so slight as to be otherwise harmless might make a breach in one of these dams through which the sea of water behind it would pour in an instant, and it furthermore supplies this most suggestive illustration of what might follow the proposed cutting away of the mountain forests: "The Ardeche is a small mountain stream in France, and yet the sudden melting of the snows in the deep valleys at its sources so swelled its current that it once delivered

flowed with a volume like the Nile, and what reservoir could be trusted to restrain an outpouring of this sort ?"

These are considerations which ought not to be lightly dismissed. We are far from failing to appreciate the beneficent transformation which might reasonably be expected to result from an artificial distribution of moisture on the arid land which Major Powell designs to fructify, but we do insist that several momentous arguments against his plan ought to be satisfactorily answered before the first step is taken toward putting it into practical operation.

FREE THOUGHT IN SCOTLAND.

The prosecution of Dr. Robertson Smith has romoted the progress of free thought in Scotland, that ancient stronghold of Calvinism. It was only a few years ago that the learned divine was expelled from one of the chief professorships of the Free Church, and practically from the religious communion itself, for heresy in holding, teaching and publishing advanced views respecting the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures. The General Assemblies in recent session elected to a prominent chair in the Free Church College at Edinburgh Dr. Marcus Dods by a clear majority of 103 votes over all other candidates. This was virtually a triumph for Dr. Robertson Smith, for Dr. Dods in some respects is a more advanced thinker, and certainly is open to a process of libel for heresy for some of his published writings. He does not hold the doctrine of plenary inspiration embodied in the Confession of Faith as interpreted by Calvinist Protestants; and in his lectures on Genesis and the New Testament has placed the broadest construction upon the account of creation, the story of the fall of Adam, the myths of the antediluvian world and the Abrahamic legends, and made liberal allowances for St. Paul's "imperfect information," "lapses of memory" and errors in dates. The Scripture narrative, according to his view, contains imperfections, crudities, inaccuracies and even immoralities. Dr. Robertson Smith talked in the same vein and was prosecuted that the rising generation of preachers and thinkers in the Free Church is in sympathy with liberal ideas of interpreting the Bible.

The Scotch people attach great importance to consistency in matters of religious doctrine; and it is only just to add that Dr. Dods's promotion to a chair where he would powerfully influence young men in training for the ministry was not only condemned by a minority made up of cautious and orthodox Calvinists as a heavy blow to the Church and to old-time standards of faith, but it has also been followed by a movement on the part of the liberal-thinking majority of the Assemblies for the relaxation of the creed of that religious communion. Two days after the balloting a motion was carried for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of modifying either the Confession of Faith or its terms of subscription as binding upon ministers and believers. Consistency required this action, and it was taken at the instance of one of the oldest and most nfluential ministers in the Free Church. Dr. Dods is a learned divine and a man of intelectual eminence; but with his critical views respecting plenary inspiration and the infalliility of the Scriptures, it would be inconsistent in the Free Church (especially after the prosetrain young men for preaching without authoridirection of relaxation of the standards of faith.

THE CITY MAN IN THE COUNTRY.

There is nothing which the average man indigenous to the city struggles more heroically against when in the country for the summer, than any display of " greenness' and want of familiarit; with rural things and customs. This course is certainly commendable if in given cases it is not always successful. There is nothing, perbaps, more sublime in its way, than the lofty scorn with which a man will silence his wife with one glance after she has made a palpable display of her ignorance of things rural in conmarvellous talent. The fact that he was very versing with a resident of the country, and then plunge in boldly to repair the damage himself, and inside of five minutes put himself on record as believing that in the long run it is more profitable carefully to pick turnips than to allow the boys to knock them off the tree with a pole.

When a city man makes such a proposition as this it only serves to bring himself and all other city people into ridicule. The man who with aching back, has stooped down and pulled turnips for forty years cannot hear it without a smile. The very height of politeness cannot be expected to cause him wholly to suppress his mirth at the thought of his urban friend up on a ladder getting in his turnip crop before a storm shall come up and, tossing the boughs of the unfortunate turnip tree wildly about, dash the choice fruit to the earth. .There is no better rule for a city man who

wishes to conceal his ignorance when in the country than to keep still. It may be hard, but it is the only safe course. If he believes that there is a fortune awaiting the man who invents machine for excavating the large holes which evidently must be necessary in planting pumpkins, he should not mention his idea, but go to work on the model for the implement quietly and without disclosing his plans to his rural friends, who will not probably more than half appreciate his improvement. Should he, while exploring the garden, sample what he supposes to be a luscious Forest," upon the vast scheme of mountain red tomato, only to find that he has tasted not wisely, but too well, and that the fruit biteth like a serpent, better than repairing instantly to the iouse and loudly denouncing tomatoes is it to bear his affliction in silence and depend on chance for finding out some time in the future that the fruit which tempted him and which he did eat was a ricious, irritable red pepper.

In short, the born-and-bred city man who visits the country and wishes to shroud his ignorance boys in the old copy-books, and be seen, not heard. It may be hard when he sees so many things which are wrong and so many ways to make improvements, but it is the only royal road to success.

STREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

When Benjamin Franklin, something after the manner of Prometheus, brought down fire from the heavens with a kite-string, he added considerably to the store of human knowledge. But if amateur photography had been in vogue 137 years ago, no doubt he would have been able to tell us more than he did about atmospheric electricity, or at least its wonderful manifestation in the shape of lightning. Some curious features of this phenomenon, not formerly recognized, have only within a few years been revealed, and through the help of a camera. Records thus made in different parts of the globe were recently collected by the Royal Meteorological Society. and are discussed in the current number of " Knowledge."

So long ago as 1856 James Nasmyth told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the thunderbolt's course was not zigzagged, as artists for centuries had represented but sinuous like a river; and he also declared that lightning sometimes had forks or branches. This was the result of singularly keen observation. Photographs, however, corroborate his views in a marvellous way. These show that the strenk which travels with marvellous velocity is as full of kinks as a map of Mississippi, and that apparently, like Lowell's mill-stream, "it goes wandering at its own will"; while, at times, the remifications

1,305,000,000 cubic yards of water into the suggest a diagram of an uprooted tree. A feature which would have eluded much Rhone in three days. For this short period it

sharper eyes than Nasmyth's, however, is brought out by photography: the ribbon-like appearance of some lightning flashes. These, instead of conforming to the popular idea of a slender (perhaps round) streak, are flat bands, much folded and, contorted, to be sure, but of appreciable width, and crossed by fine parallel lines or stripes, highly suggestive of familiar auroral phenomena

A puzzling discovery made by one observer,

who had left his photographic plate exposed long enough to take several flashes-this was at nightwas a dark streak in addition to four bright Its conformation is unmistakably that of lightning. The possible explanation that this development was due to "over-exposure" is discredited by Secretary Marriott, of the Royal Meteorological Society, and Mr. Ranyard, who seem to favor this other view: that a thunderbolt which had flown across the heavens before the lens was uncapped produced nitrous oxide along its path, thus obscuring that line when the next flash came after the plate was exposed. No similar case was found in the collection; and no one, probably, ever heard of black lightning before; but this does not preclude the occurrence being paralleled in the future. It is surprising that not one picture among the hundred or more on which the article in "Knowledge" was based showed lightning in its globular form; for this type is not very rare, and, quite unlike the flash, the ball lasts not only seconds, but sometimes even minutes, rolling along slowly like a spent cannon-shot. Information upon this important branch of the subject is the more desirable since opinions differ greatly as to the distinctiveness of globular lightning. That Catholic church over in Brooklyn which was nearly destroyed a fortnight ago seemed, from the testimony of observers, to have been a victim of this form of electricity. Certainly a fiery globe was seen on the roof before the disaster. And a Russian scientist who attempted to repeat Franklin's experiments, three months after the Quaker statesman-philosopher made them, was killed by what is described as a "ball of lightning." Yet the preponderance of belief is to the effect

trat this phenomenon is harmless. Here, clearly, is a useful and fascinating field of research for owners of small cameras.

The Irish Northern Railroad Company announces that it will accept all responsibility for the recent accident near Armagh and is prepared to consider all claims for damages on account of loss of life or injuries. That is a commendable position for it to take, but it should by no means absolve from blame those servants of the company who were responsible for the inconceivable folly which resulted in this frightful accident. If ever there was an accident in the nature of a crime, this surely was one.

We call the attention of the small boy of the period who may not be behaving himself firstrate to this ominous sentence, which we extract from the last number of a lumber trade journal; "There is a good steady demand for shingles."

Thus far in its career the poppy has been commonly regarded as a purely ornamental work of nature. One of the characters in "Lucille" was born "to dazzle, not illumine, mankind." The poppy was supposed to have been created to delight, not to help, mankind. But it would seem that this view of the poppy does the flower rank injustice. It is now reported that "the poppy forms a network of roots that cannot be exterminated without great difficulty, and it is there fore admirable for keeping embankments in place. And it is added that "French engineers are now sowing newly constructed railway embankments with poppies. with in the Free Church (especially after the prose-cution of Dr. Robertson Smith) to allow him to by heavy rains. People who have spoken slightdestruction ingly of the poppy will see the propriety of apolotative action on the part of the Assemblies in the gizing, and of remembering that one mustn't despise the day of small things.

Elected by this (the saloon) trade, Hill is owned by the saloons. As their creature he is bound to carry out their ideas, and the saloon idea is that there should be no law or regulation to prevent the saloons from run-ning the country.—(St. Louis Republic.

That is the plain, blunt way in which a leading Democratic newspaper of the West talks about the Democratic Governor of New-York. gether," did you remark, Mr. Randall?

In a lawsuit in Kentucky the other day it was proved that a horse which had kicked three mea to death and had run away five times was warto drive." Well, why not? Certainly a horse which had done that amount of kicking and running away might well be supposed to have sown all his wild outs, and to be ready to settle down to quiet life. John Phoenix would have argued domestic infelicities from these many runaways. He once declared that it a borse was sincerely attached to a wagon" he would never run away from it.

The awful crime of attempting to knife the Democratic party is brought home to "The New. York World" (Dem.) by "The St. Louis Republic" Dem | It is generally conceded in the politico cutlery circles of the country that a party that gets together" with knives is apt to end in disembowelling the star-eyed goddess of Harmony

The contemporaneous zebra owes it to himself or to herself, as the case may be, forthwith to rise to discharge him for that one fault, and explain. The press agent of a popular circus is reported as asserting that the particular zebra with a banged tail which is connected with this show " is the only genuine zebra in America." will be seen that this statement is a terrible indictment of the rest of the many zebras which are ow endeavoring to commend themselves to the kind regard of the confiding American people. Are they all rank impostors, zebras in name only, indebted for their stripes, not to Mother Nature, but to a paint-pot? Let circus-goers appoint an investigating committee on zetras. This one with the banged tail may be the only trustworthy member of his race in the country, but we doubt it. A beast so frivolous as to treat his tail in that way is likely to be more artificial than real.

A writer in " Notes and Queries" calls attention to a popular misquotation. The last words of Habakkuk, ii, 2: "Write the vision, and make should follow the model course laid down for small it plain so that he may run that readeth it," are commonly turned into " that he who runs may read t." Put this in your commonplace book,

> First class in economy stand up: At. country. tention all! Please take your slates and figure out this problem: pencils and If David B. Hill had signed the Vedder bill he would have placed \$1,000,000 in the public treasuries of the counties of this State; now how much has he saved the State by vetoing the bill, and by so doing rendering unnecessary the expenditure of \$10,000 which had been approprinted for the collection of this sum? In other words, what grade of applied economy is that which puts \$10,000 into the public purse by keeping \$1,000,000 out of it? And how much of that sort of economy would it take to bankrupt a prosperous commonwealth?

The Mayor of Boston made a speech a few days ago, and in the course of it ventured to make a joke. Now comes "The Boston Globe" with the urgent request that he will explain his witticism. Artemus Ward used to give notice on his programmes that he would be happy to call at the homes of persons attending his lectures who failed to see the point of his jokes, for the purpose of revealing it. But a Mayor of a great city has so much to do that he can hardly be expected to imitate Artemus.

A subscription bar is soon to be opened at Berlin, where for \$150, paid in advance, a man can drink all he chooses as often as he chooses. We call the attention of Democratic committees the country over to this scheme. If every delegate to a State convention was presented with a tinkat to one of these bars, the best of good Pree Pr

feeling would be sure to prevail, and the s feeling would be sure to tomary resolution, "Resolved, That we are tomary resolution, "Resolved, That we are tomary levislation," would go through with enthusiastic acclamation. Provided course, that the delegates knew when they be had enough.

Too many degrees are being conferred by the colleges. So "The Baltimore American" helds. Waiving that delicate question, we may remark that about this time annually the best of the gree stories is in order. They used to tell it of Professor Gillespie, of Union College, a famous mathematician in his day. He was decorated with LL. D. twice during one summer, andunless the students bore false witness-when the fall term opened he placed after his name L4 D2.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. E. A. Merritt will make the introductor address at the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. A. R. Hervey as president of the College of Letters we Science, St. Lawrence University, on Wednesday west Mr. Henry George is to visit Australia in Novem ber next.

Justice and Mrs. Horace Gray will remain at the Boston home until their departure for Europe, early next month.

Speaking of aids to oratory, Sir Morell Mackenzie fling alike at Mr. Gladstone's egg and sherry and the Iron Chancellor's brandy and seitzer. "The supposed miraculous virtues of the mysterious possets and draughts on which some orators pin their faith exist, he says, " mainly in the imagination of those who use them; at best they do nothing more than lubricate the joints of the vocal machine so as to make it work more joints of the vocal machine so as to make it work more smoothly. This is just as well done by means of a glass of plain water. In France water sweetened with sugar is the grand vocal clixit of political orators, As Mme. de Girardin said, somewhat unkindly: 'Many things can be dispensed with in the tribune. Talent wit, conviction, ideas, even memory, can be dispensed with, but not can sucree.' Stimulants may give a sort of 'Dutch courage' to the orator, and may carry him successfully through a Focal effort in which indisposition or nervousness might otherwise have caused him to fail, but the immediate good which they do is dearly purchased by the thickening and roughening of the mucous surface of the throat to which they ultimately give rise."

At M. Cernuschi's great fancy ball the other even ing, M. Zola appeared as a friar, with his nandsome wife as a Norman peasant; M. Munkacsy was a size teenth-century German, M. Daudet was a lawyer. M. Petir a Zulu chief, and Mme. Bernadeki had an Elife tower on her head, a yard high, set with diamonds.

Colonel Augustus Braham is dead, after half a century in the British aimy. He was the latest surviving son of the famous song writer and singer John Braham. Two of his brothers were eminent singers, and his sister was Frances, Countess grave.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" says that the fact of the yacht Restless, the pleasure craft of the genial editor of "The Record," being at the disposal of the President for his cruises of recreation in the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake Ray, has been a mat-ter of considerable surprise and comment among Re-publican politicians and officials. It is intimated that the little steamer has been chartered from Mr. Sin-gerly by the Postmaster-General, and will therefore be at his disposal during the summer months.

One of the most curious among all the curious pres outs which the Emperor of Germany has recently received as products of his African possessions is cansparent walking stick made of rhinoceros skin appears that "Esichscommissaer Hauptmann semann" sent a large piece of skin over to a friend at Hamburs, who gave it into the hands of a clever turner to be made into walking-sticks. By means of some novel process the turner has rendered the skin transparent and of a beautiful amber color, which has een done before, but never without changing color in very short time, while in the present case the yellow steady and unchanging.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Voice" was very squeaky last week. It is in a bad temper over the result in Pennsylvania. State prohibition is deader than a door nail, and "The Voice" may as well recognize the fact.

Stonged to Conquer.—"I hear Miss Bronx made a conquest this afternoon," remarked Giles, "It seems young De Garry fell on his knees before her."

"Ha, ha:" laughed Merritt. "That's a good joke, The poor fellow met her in the street leading her pet dog, and he fell over the chain."—(The Broch.

During the recent flood in Washington a suite-tailed dude remarked to some roung ladies on whom he was calling that the water was up to the horses' " walsts." He is the sort of a man who, when out driving, would ask a pedestrian to adjust the horse's "waistband."

Too Much Land.—He—My dear, I believe I shall sell a lot off our frontage.

She—Why Charley! you said when you bought the place you would never sell an inch of that lovely lawn, even if we were starving.

He—My love, at that time I had never had any experience running a lawn mower.—(Burlington Free Press.

Managing Editor-Here is a ridiculous spatter of paint which that drunken artist, Smeere, has sent us. it out enough to give a fairly good letter press de

scription of it. Editor-in-Chief-On, that doesn't make any difference. Eun it in as a "Picture of Still Life," and write the following explanatory paragraph about it: Rarely have we seen a painting which so graphi of which we present to our readers in this issue. So perfectly does it tell the story of Nature in her more miet moods that it needs no feeble words of our

o enhance it." The Prodigal's Return.—Old Mr. Stetson—You sent your little boy over to borrow my engraving of "The Prodigal Son"?

Old Mr. Harrom—Yes, I'm going to have a little relebration at the house to night.

"Would it be impertment in me to inquire what the little celebration is to be like?".

"Not at all. My son Jim is coming back from

"Not at all. N Oklahoma."-(Time, Priend-How do you like your new clerk Razzle! Great Merchant-He is all right in every respect.

except that he is so punctual. I am afraid I'll have You surprise me; do you consider punctuality

"Yes, you see he is punctually one nour late every morning."

Physician (to his wife)-It beats all how unfortunate a professional visit he had gone out, to-day the a social call, and he was at home.—(San Fra

Travellers say that in Victoria there are trees more than 500 feet in height.

An Unmistakable Hint.-" I'm afraid that George ! with your affections, my dear," said her "He has been calling here nearly a year mother. "He has osen carming here
and hasn't proposed yet."

"You shouldn't blame him for that, ma," replied
Gracie, "for you stay in the room so long every evening that he hasn't a chance to say anything private
to me."—(The Epoch.

In 1881 there were only two Christian Endeavor societies in existence, having a membership of 68. Now there are 6,500 societies with a membership of 400,000; and societies are being organized at the rate of 100 a week. The international convention of the societies, which is to be held in Philadelphia, July 9, 10 and 11, promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held, and the largest lelegate convention of any kind ever held in

"While travelling on a Western trip Jay Gould once drew up a check for several millions on the back of an envelope." This drawing checks for several millions on the back of an envelope, while travelling, s not business like. We never do it.—(Norristowa

A Chicago enthusiast talks of erecting a tower that city, 2,000 feet in height.

An Awful Request.—De smythe—There was only one thing I ever asked of De Jones that he refused.

Merritt—I'm surprised to hear that, for he's very generous. It must have been something unreasonable. To Smythe—I asked him for some money he has borrowed.—(The Epoch.

Boston humanitarians are protesting against the proposed slaughter of blue jays in order that their plumage may be used for the decoration of women's bonnets.

Mid-Summer Drama.-Supe (to Manager)-Say, Both th' leading lady has struck of

to-night.

Manager—What's the matter?

Manager—What's to warm, and that she word only swimming, until you put some ice in the tank

Says Seth Thomas, the clock manufacturer: "110 dial of the clocks which we make for China is marked in lieu of figures, with characters which, I suppose, mean something to them. They don't to me. are three circles of characters, the inner one having eight divisions, the next one twelve, and the outer most twenty-four. There are two hands, the short one making a revolution every two hours, while to how they compute time by these is a Chinese pus Reflex Repentance,-Parkson-I'll bet 50 cents the

Richford-What makes you think so!
Parkson-Why, he's out under the tree, or that pipe he throw away last month.